AGP. XIX.

COLUMBUS, MISSISSIPPI, SATURDAY, OCTOBBER 23, 1852.

NO. 15.

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TERMS.

For the paper. Three dollars per annum in advance; Four dollars if payment is delayed till the erd of the year.

No paper discontinued, except at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid. Advertisements, at the regular charge, will be one

dollar a square of ten lines or less, for the first in- You would welcome us here from Erin's green land; sertion, and fifty cents for each subsequent one. Advertisers by the year will be contracted with of liberal terms.

Legal advertisements full rates. Yearly advertisements payable semi-annually in

DOCTOR DICKINSON

D EVOTES particular attention to the care and treatment of chronic diseases, however inveterate. He has made them a special study in the hos-

DR. THOS. N. LOVE ESPECTFULLY offers his professional servi No matter how decint or honest men we ces to the citizens of Columbus and its vicinity That Paddy should never a citizen be? and hopes by close attention to business to merit

share of their patronage. He may be found at all times, when not any where else, at his office or resi-dence, both on the same lot with the City Hall, im mediately south of it, formerly occupied by M. J. DR. A. N JONES

& Whitheld, main street, where he would be pleased to see his (riends, and where any message left for him will be promptly attended to.

Columbus October 19, 1850 J. H. TERRY. Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and Solicitor

in Chancery. WILL attend to all business entrusted to his Vy care in the sixth judicial circuit. Office at Columbus, Miss.

P. S. Having a correspondent in Washington, he the may be entitled to them under the act of 1850. is prepared to obtain Bounty Land warrants for the

W. B. D. CARBINGTON. CARRINGTON & CURISTIAN. Attorneys & Conoscilors at Lay

COLUMBES. MISS. JOHN A. WILLTELD Attorney and Connector at Law.

Mebile, Alabama. Ant business entrusted to his care will be promp Is and diligently attended to.

ma: 27-19-1y CHARLES IS ABSECT. ABERT & PRENTICE. Commission Merenauls AO. 74 COMMERCE STREET.

Mobile Ala. Oct. 9th, 1849. GEORGE G. DENRY. Factor & Commission Merchant,

Corner of Exchange and Commerce Sts., MORITE. 47 Refer to Hon Geo. R. Clayton, Columbus, Col. Joseph B. Cobb., Miss. Col. Geo. G. Harris,

Col. Geo. H. Young, \ Waverly, Jes 10, 1852, 28-6mos.

J. E. WALSCHIED. 40. Dauphin Street, MORILE.

SOLE agent for Lenchie & Newton's New Patennow used, in the North, in preference to all other instrainents, on secount of the improvement by the STRINGS, which are made after the new method of Galenno-plastic, having a fine pure bell-like tone, they keep free from any rust, and stay in tone much longer than the steel string instruments, and there-lore, would be particularly well suited in the counry, where the instrument cannot be tuned so often.

Just received 6 new silver string Pianos, 7 Octaves, which are offered for sale on moderate and according terms, and warranted for several yetrs.

so, Guitars, Violins, Flutes, Accordecus, Music, Old Pianos taken in exchange. Pianos and other instruments tuned and repaired. March 24, 1852. 39-1y.

B. F. FIELDS. General Agent and Collector,

W.H.L. attend to all business entrusted to care, with promptness and fidelity.

Refer to Charles H. Abert,
James M. Wynne.

Oct. 2, 1852. 12-3m. ROBERT DESHA & CO.

Commission Merchants. MOBILE, ALABAMA. G. A. CHANDLER, Agent,

Columbus, Mississippi. B AGGING and ROPE will be furnished to cus-Dong, Columbus.

ed to the above House in the name All Cotton shipped to the above House in the name of G. A. CHANDLER, on account of the owner,

will be insured.

During the absence of the undersigned, customers will apply to Suerman & Harris, for each ad-

Cash advances made on the growing crop by
G. A. CHANDLER.
Columbus, Sept. 10, 1852. 9-4;

M. W. HOWELL offers his services to the est-izens of Loundes County as a General Agent and Collector. and will attend strictly to the colection of all notes and accounts that may be entrusted to his cure, and wil attend to them as directed by the calmants; and will attend to the renting of bouses, and taking motes and collecting the money on the same, at his usual commissions. He will also attend to business in the

forming counties if pay wii justify.

He respectfully tenders his thanks to his friends their patronage extended to him heretofore, and links a continuance of the sand.

Columbus, Oct 15th, 1851. 6m.

POETRY.

"I LOVE THAT RICH BROGUE!"

The Hodson Freeman thus notices the "blarney in General Scott's Cleveland speech : "I love that rich brogue." Now, Ginral, you're jokin: 'Tis cruel at Patrick such fun to be pokin;

That "brogue" you've beard two score year every whit. And not loved it before a d-l a bit.

"I love that rich brogue." You love it how well, Let your long-spoken sentiments honestly tell; But in making yer laws you'd give us no hand.

"I love that rich brogue." Did you love it when, So "indignantly fired," you snatched up your pen In the Astor House parlor, and earnestly wrote, That Irishmen were not deserving a vote?

"I love that rich brogue." Ab, you loved it, indeed, When you gave your assent to an infamous creed-When you claimed of that party the leader to be Who would take from the Irish their rights to be free.

Did you "love that rich brogue" when you told us your mind

To repeal all naturalization inclined? No matter how dacint or honest men we,

"I love that rich brogue." I know you belong To a party which always love Irishmen strong As the day when our votes are wanted draws near, Anhough we are but cattle the rest of the year.

"I love that rich brogue." When did you begin? When Greeley told you you couldn't get in ; Has removed his office to the store of Lampkin That you never could sit in the President's chair, If you couldn't get Patrick to help put you there.

> You love it as well perhaps you'll be ownin', Faith after election day in the mornin', When for President Pierce it falls on your ears, That same "rich brogue" in three illegant cheers.

"I love that rieft brogne." No doubt, Misther Scott, Our votes you'd love better still-would you not? Now, Gineral, be alsy, quit coaxing and taxing, When Pat's afther voting it's himself he'll be plazing

Tlove that rich bregue." "Tis blarney, old fellow ; You can't sugar that pill so Paddy will swallow; Couldn't be see that you are, he'd indade be a tool, That same natice* well covered up with whig wool. SHILLALEH. Native American,

THE WARNING.

BY REV. E PERCY HOWE.

When the Presonns shall meet thee in battle array ! For a field of defeat rushes dark on my sight, And the claus of freesoilers are scattered in flight. They rally, they rave, for the "higher law" creed : We, wo, to the land, could such traitors succeed; The triumph of discord were liberty's knell; And the despots of earth and the demons of bell, Exulting would flourish, insulting the slain; And kingeraft and atsteoraft begin a new reige. But not through the fast flashing lightnings of war See the bright stars and stripes w The true hearted northern and southrons allied, Still bear up the standard of union with pride, As their heroic sires of old, side by side, Bore it onward and upward, on fields blood be dyed. Noble sons of the sages whose wisdom devised The charter and laws by families despised !-Valuant sons of the heroes by Washington led, They will guard what was won by the glorious dead Hale, Seward, and Giddings, and Greeley, shall all Before them fly frantiz, or fearfully fall; E'en Oblivion, detesting the traitors, disdain With her mantle of darkness to hide their foul stain! Bot with infamy spotted, their names shall appear With Arnold's-and hiss in posterity's ear. While the star spangled banner in triumph shall way O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave hile the earth hears a plant, or the sea rolls a wave

THE ORIGIN OF THE MOSS ROSE.

PROM THE GERMAN.

A Spirit of air gaily roam'd o'er the flowers Sleep fell on his eyelids-he needed repose, And sought for a refuge from dows and from shower Beneath the rich leaves of a neartiful rose.

The Spirit awaken'd, and eager to grant Some boon to the flower that had saved him fro

"Oh! tell me," he murmur'd, thy wish or thy want. "I sak," said the rose, "one additional charm."

The Sphit bewail'd the fair flower's discontent; "I may ket," he sigh'd, "to improve thee presume How balmy how sweet, thy exquisite scent ! How lovely thy shapp! and how vivid thy bloom

Yet still to his premise resolved to be true, His fancy he tak'd some new grace to suppose Then smiled, waved is wings, and exultingry were A veil of soft clustering moss o'er the Rose.

The Rose's vain sistes rejoiced in their pride, That their charm but not suffer'd so grieyous Town :

But brief were their triu-oh-all passed them aside To gaze on the Rose with the resture of moss.

Revealing the truth, that though gadly we greet A tractions and grace, that our sense enthral, We never can deem them entirely complete Till humilay cast her soft veil o'er them all.

Gov. Troup.—We regret to learn, says the Savannah Georgian, that the latest intelligence from this venerated patriot and stateman representation and stateman representati

FACTS UPON WHICH HONEST WHIGS SHOULD MEDITATE.

is evident from the following facts, which we find all the Northern region.

Put that his inclinations and feelings are all. Northern, let the Yeoman's reasons be heard .-They are enumerated thus:

1. He lest Virginia to live in the North-2. He boasts in one of his published letters that he owns no slaves.

3. He was in favor of emancipating the claves of Virginia in 1831-'2 4. He believes that it is a high moral obligation of masters and slaveholding States to rid themselves of slavery.

5. He is opposed to the acquisition of South-6. He is in favor of the annexation of Canada, New Bronswick, &c., which he styles his

northern and northeastern neighbors. 7. He desires to destroy the veto power great constitutional shield of the south. 8. He was supported by the north in the con-

vention which nominated him. 9. He was opposed by the south in that con-

10. His nomination was sectional, procured and brought about by such men as Seward, Greely, Johnston, Wade, Stephens &c. &. 11. Sixty or seventy of the northern delegates who voted for and numinated him cuted AGAINST

the platform. 12. Numerous southern whig leaders and disproves thir, especially when we contrast the whig newspapers have bolted his nomination, manner in which numbers of the rank and file

and retuse to support him. 13. The whig State of North Carolina-Graham's State -- goes the Democratic ticket by

thousands since Scott's nomination. 14 In addition to all this, the General is in favor of a tariff of "apactere" duties for the protection" of the northern manufacturies.

> From the Albany Argus. GEN. SCOTT'S BROGUE.

Gen. Scott professed himself at Cleveland an admirer of the "rich Irish brogue." He pretended to "love" n-that was the word-

The richness of Gen. Scott's brogue, we be- with whom he has been associated, have been lieve, was never reciprocally appreciated by discussed and denounced on the march or the those for whom this "biarney" was intended,-It is stronge, too, that they should not have learned to love such native bregue as this;

"I now besitate between extending the period issue, - Washington Union. of residence before narraw existion and rotal repeat of all acts of Corg res on the subject-my mind Vain Winfield! prone Winfield! beware of the day, inclines to the latter." Or this 2

> coviding for America, we leave the door of ad- usmission open to the children of foreigners now alwoad who may be regiter be born here, without gillowing their lathers to come and help to sowers us! We, who alone have a right to think on the subject, claim that we can best govern ourselves! and the better such government in the mean time. so much the better for the foreigners who may

OBJECTIONS TO GEN. SCOTT .- Far beyond all other objections, we object to Gen. Scott because of his political afficiations with Seward and the Socialists, and other cliques and factions of our Nor-hern fanatics and incendiaries. that the ultimate object, rule or ruin, at Seward and his party, in the extermination of southern slavery, root and branch; and that he calculates, in this war upon the South, to build up a great Northern party, which shall be strong enough and fanatiscal enough to say to the South, "thus far shalt thou go, and no farther," and this man shall be the President, and help it if you can. We know, also, that Fillmore and Webster were sacrificed at Baltimore, because, in sustaining the consti-tutional rights of the South, they had displeased Seward and his organs and his allies. It is equally notorious that Gen. Scott was nominated because he was the favorite of the anti slavery section of the Whig party, and because the riends of Seward in the convention desired to have it so, and willed it so. Upon these grounds, and recollecting, too, that through the kitchen cabinet influences of Seward, the administration ndary question, to the very verge of civil war, we have no disposition to trust the same influence in the kitchen cabinet of the next administration. We want the Union to stand-we want to see it permanently harmonized-we want to see the rights of the South blended with every department of the government-we want to see and its rights and interests and duties firmly maintained in its foreign policy, especially with Great Britain. We want a positive and not a negative government -a national and not a sectional administration; and these views and the chieffain, constitute the comprehensive measare of our objections to Gen. Scott.

N. Y. Herald.

REDUCING THE FINE .- An Irish weaver just imported from the sister Isle, took his employer Kilmarnock, the other day, the first he had woven since his arrival.

he must half an such of each other, and told him the fine on us?"

GEN. SCOTT AMONG HIS TROOPS.

Napoleon was the idol of his soldiers. He could inspire them to deeds of incredible daring. Scott is totally unfit for the Presidency that it is His presence, his name, the words that fell from Herculean task to recapitulate them all. That his lips, made the most desperate hattle fields his he is a Northern in all his feelings and opinions greatest victories. Even Wellington, cold and taciters as he was, was deeply rooted in the in the Kentuaky Yeoman; and that he is in spirit hearts of his troops, and could arouse in their and action, an Abolitionisi, we need only say that bosoms the wildest enthusiasm. The pure, dig that he has permitted himself to come under the miled, and venerated Washington was beloved immediate influence of such men as Greeley, by all with that devotion which is always Seward & Co., the leading firm of that order, in paid to unchallenged virtue and indomitable

valor. How different Gen. Scott from each and all of such examples! He took past among the cliques of the army, and discredited himself by the most bombastic productions. He who now asks that nobody should attack his deficiencies has in turn quarreled with or persecuted the most eminent soldiers now living, and many of the most emis-neut now dead. Wilkinson, Jessup, Brown, Mc-Neill, Porter, Leavenworth, Wood, and Towson, all of whom fought with great distinction on the Ningara frontier-be set the example by himself treating them with injustice, and this example has been followed by his political biographers .--Without going through the list of soldiers of the late war with Great Britain, whom Scott has ouvaged, or recapitulating the details of his succession of quarrels, look at his treatment of Worth, Duncan, Pillow, and others in the valley of Mexico-bis arrogant orders, his vain boastieg, and his coarse criticisms upon men who had so nobly distinguished themselves. When we recall these events, we shall wonder no more that Gen. Scott failed through all his life to attract to him the men with whom he is now or has been associated in the American army.

But it is said that if tien. Scott quarreled with the officers, he was the favorite with the men .--The progress of the present campaign amply manner in which numbers of the rank and file worked to elect Gen. Taylor in 1848, with the present absence of all enthusiasm for Gen. Scott among those who fought in the valley. But is it to be believed that the brave troops who fought in our last wars ican entertain feelings of regard or of gratitude for a man who in turn quarrelled with the very heroes who had led them to battle ! The American volunteer is now the American voter; the regular, who has served his allotted time in the army, is now pursuing the avocations of peace in the ranks of civil life. Each of these men is a history of the campagn through which he passed; and each will recall the manner in which the follies and the weaknesses of Scott, and his war upon every officer of any distinction bivoure, and by the fireside at home. Their voices will tell what side they will take in the present struggle, and we are willing to abide the

The prospects for an old-fashioned democratic triumph were never brighter. From all points of he compass the most cheering accounts reach We have not seen or heard a democrat who doubted the election of Pierce and King in three months. The atmost enthusia-m prevails in all directions. On the other hand, the most successtal efforts of the whigs are but galvanic splurts, lacking vitality, while the great mass of their meetings are miserable failures. Even Horace Greeley, who can usually outhrag any ten men cannot be denied, that not one whig representabereafter come among us, and their Americans in the country, cannot avoid giving utterance to tive from the North who favored the compromise the most fearful forebodings as to the result. - measure was in favor of the comination of Geasince his attendance at the immense meeting of one thousand at Cokonbus, to be a virtual cogpovit in our favor. ben inquired of relative to New York by Outours, he does not boldly claim that State for Scott, but informs them that it is of little consequence how New York goes unless Ohio goes for Scott, as he cannot without the electoral vote of the latter. We should think this rather a pitiful prospect for whiggery, and begin to believe with a cotemporary that indeed and in truth the whig party has arrived at the last of pea time.

Sandusky (O.) Democrat.

PROMERE INDIAN TERRITORY. - A correspondent of the Fort Smith (Ark-) Herald, writing from the Council Ground, Creek Nation, under date of the 8th ult., gives some interesting inteligence from the convention of delegates from the

social compact: of Gen. Taylor brought the country, on the Texas king into consideration an infraction of the social the first day of September, for the purpose of tacompact, or peace treaty, by one or more of the National Fraternity. Accordingly, delegates from several of said tribes met at the place ap-Accordingly, delegates pointed, to take into consideration the course to be ou sued in relation to the recent disturbance and unfriendly manifestations by the prairie Indians. The deliberations came to a close on the the country going forward, and not backward, evening of the 8th instant, and resulted in the adoption of pacific measures, which were once more to renew overtures of peace and amity to the Camanches, and other tribes who have riolased the peace treaty heretofore existing between them. For which purpose, Mr. Jesse Chisholin objections of Henry Clay to a mere military has been instructed and requested to select a few men from the Kee chi tribe fiving on our border, who are to see and confer with the Camanches and to request them to name a time and place to meet, a Creek delegation, who will then propose and if possible, set a time and place for a general council of all the Western tribes; the object of which shall be to establish peace permanly by universal consent, or ascertain what tribes

"And a mig note and a small one is the same ding, doubtring upon them.

"Yes, a shilling for every hole whether hig or phor," were delivered; of like import, aboun-

From the Southern (S. C.) Standard NA UNION WHIG.

The Wilmington Commercial publishes an article from a Union whig which takes the ground that the candidates for the presidency are to be adged of, not so much by their individual opinons as by the influences which controlled their nomination. The writer shows that Gen. Pierce s unobjectionable on this ground, whilst Gen. Scott comes to us recommended by a body of the The following are sworn enemies of the south.

some of the facts stated by "A Union Whig." "It was a fact beyond dispute, prominent and reguant, that there was not a single senator om the north who favored the nomination of Gen. Scott who was in favor of the Compromise as a final settlement of the slavery question. while the democratic senature from that section were almost unanimous in its favor." Commencing with the State of

Maine. The senators are Rradbury and Hamlin, both democrats, the one in favor of the Compromise, the other opposed.

New Hampshire -- Hale and Norris -- the first has not acted with the democratic party for years; opposed to the Compromise, Mr. Norris is a time conservative democrat in favor of the com-

Vermont .- Upham and Foote, both whige and

both anti-compromise men.

Massachusetts.—Davis and Sumner, the one a whig, the other elected by a coalition of demecrats and free soilers-both opposed to the Com-

Rhode Island .-- Clark and James, the first a whig opposed to the Compromise, the other a democrat and in favor of it.

Connecticut.-Smith and Toucey, one whig and one democrat, the whig opposed, the democrat in favor of the Compromis-New York -- Seward and Fish, both whigs,

and both opposed to the Compromise. New Jersey -- Miller and Stockton, the first a whig and opposed to, and the other a democrat and in favor of the Compromise.

the other a democrat and in favor of the Compro-Olvo -- Chase and Wade, the first elected by

coaltion of democrats and free-soilers, and posed to the Compromise, the other a whig and so opposed to those measures.

Indiana —Bright and Whitcomb, both demo-

rats and in favor of the Compromise.

Himos —Shield and Douglas, both demots, and both in favor of the Compromise. Michigan .- Cass and Felch, both democrate.

and both compromise men.

Iowa.—Dodge and Jones, both democrats, and th in lavor of the compromise measures. Wisconsin .- Dodge and Walker, both demo-

rats, and both anti-compromise men, California.—Gwin and Weller, both democrais, and both compromise men. "Thus it will be seen, that out of thirty-two northern senators, but one solitary whig was in favor of the Compromise as a final settlement of the slavery question, and that one was opposed to the nomination of General Scott, If it was not for making this article too lengthy I might show the same facts in the House of Representatives: suffice, however, the declaration, that eral Scott, while every whig representative from that section who was in favor of his nomination

alayery question. "Such are the differences between the influences at the North which support the demos cratic and whig candidates. In the one case, where you find the democrat opposed to the interests and rights of the South, you find an exception to the party; where you find a whig favoring southern rights and southern interests, you find also an exception to his party.'

was opposed to the Compromise, including the

fogitive-slave law, as a final settlement of the

Nor is this all. What is true of the U. States Senate is equaly true of the convention which nominated the candidates. Well does a Union whig say "that in the selection of Gen. Scott as the whig candidate, the free-soil wing of that party triumphed; and in the selection of Genera Pierce, the triumph to the South was complete. While Seward, Greeley, and Weed support Scott, Indian tribes, on the frontier, belonging, to the they do so triumph over the South in his nomination; but Van Buren, Preston King, and Wil-These delegates were invited to meet their mot are following in the wake of the South brothren, the Creeks, at the Council Ground, on who made the nomination of Pierce. Seward leads the Scott, Van Buren follows the Pierce

The New Orleans Bulletin, on the 12th of March last, used the following language. The Bulletin is a whig paper:

" cott stock has very palpably declined within the past two or three weeks, owing to the unaccountable silence of the glarious old soldier in reference TO MATTERS OF VITAL IMPORTANCE TO THE SOUTHERN PROPER, and to the fact that the leading abolitionists and freesoilers of the country, headed by the erch agitator, Seward. are foremost in preasing his claims."

Polorably plaint that! It does not, however, equal this from the New Orleans Bee, another ading whig paper in New Orleans: "General Scott is the special favorita

North; the cherished candidate of the Freesoilors. He is petted by Gunnan, kept under guardinchip by SEWARD, and constantly admonished with paternel solicitude by Thunson WEED. In short be to in exceedingly had com pany. He appears to consort with those who ne must past an men of each other, and told him "And plaze ye, "fone shilling for each hole, number of holes, or by set Pat, "is it by the the fine on us!"

"By the number of holes, to be sure.

Speeches were made by Tuck-a batch-e-micco, Governor of the Causdian District of the culture friends of General Scott are the very of the cotton growing States.

Creek Nation, who opened the Council in a digunified manner, and by Mr. Wm. King, the dele"By the number of holes, to be sure."

An Irishman, who was very sure from the Second Mr. Wm. King, the dele-"By the number of holes, to be sure.

"And a big hole and a small one is the same state about withhold be ofidence from a candidate, who seemingly plays into their hands,"

THE DEKE OF WELLINGTON:-HIS INCOME. THE OPINIONS OF A NORTH CAROLI- HARRY, &c. - The late Duke of Wellington held an immense income during life. As commander-in-chief, the Duke was entitled to draw something over eighty dallars a day, or about \$30,000 amounty; and as Colonel of the Grenacier Guards, be was entitled to nearly \$6000 a. year more. He drew a pension of nearly \$20,. 00 annually, and was in possession of property given him by the British nation, to the amount of £700.000; or hearly \$3.500,009. The pension will continue to be paid to the Duke's two next male heirs, who also inherit his large estates and his titles; but most of his offices and emolumenta are to be scrambled for by the nobility and others; and rich prizes they will be for the disposal

of the ministry.

The new Duke, at the time of his father's death, was at Frankfort, whence he was i.nmediatels summoned. He has hitherto borne the title of Marquis of Douro, and until the last election he enjoyed a nest in the House of Commons as member of Norwick. He is 46 years of age and bears a considerable, although not a striking, resemblence of his father. He has never taken any prominent part in public affairs, nor is he The Duke's second son, Lord likely to co so. Charles Wellesley, was with him at the time of his death. He is 44 years of age, and has a seat in the House of Commons as member for South Hampshire.

The late Duke's personal habits were extemely temperate, if not abstemions. He slept litor for health's sake, used a bard mattress and camp bed. He appeared to avoid display in his dress, equipage and attendants, preferring horse exercise to the state and luxury of a carriage, and even when increasing weakness rendered it a task of some difficulty to sit erect upon horseback, day after day he was still to be seen ambling slowly down to the House of Lords, touching his hat to the crowds assembled round the entrance to catch a glimpse of the veteran warrior. His household was said to be a model of good order and good management. He incurwhig and opposed to, and the other a democrat and in favor of the Compromise.

Penasylvania.—Cooper and Broadhead, the one a whig, in favor of the Compromise and opposed to the nomination of Generol Scott, and the other a democrat and in favor of the Compromise and opposed to the nomination of Generol Scott, and the other a democrat and in favor of the Compromise.

good order and good management. He incurred no doubts: punctual and precise in all his dealings, he was always just, and frequently, though privately, generous. His Waterloo banquets, which for many years drew around him his surviving companions in arms in his last glerious field, were the only exceptions to his usual indiffusion. ference to display. On these occasions only. the massive services of plate and priceless china, pictures, statutes and all the other favors, bon-ors and presents which had been conferred upon him by the severigns of Europe were not inappropriately displayed.

> STUNDORN FACTS.—Gen. Scott was first pro-posed as the Presidential candidate of the Whig party in the Harrisburg Convention of 1839, and got sixty-two votes-not one of which was from

Again, at Philadelphia, in 1848, he was proposed for the nomination of the Whig party, and again failed to get a Southern vote.

Again, at the Baltimore Convention of 1852,

the South resisted the nomination of Gen. Scott. to the very last, and he was passed upon the country by the Seward Whigs of the North. Thus, it is settled, that from 1836 to '52, the Southern Whigs objected to him, and the northern whigs preferred him as their candidate. Can it be possible that they were both mistaken, and that, after all, he is friend of the

South? Gratitude, if nothing else, for the perseverence of his Northern friends must constrain him repay them-N. C. Standard.

FAINTING .- We take the following little incldent from an exchange paper. It will serve to show that the "fainting" is not on one side:

At a Whig meeting held at a village in the it his duy to charge General Pierce with weakness and cowardice. He said it was unfortunate that the General had fainted at every point where his services were needed. At this interesting period of the discussion, a plain determined-looking man arose, and said he wanted to speak a word to the flippant orator. "I belonged" said be, "to the 15th regiment in Mexico, and I am a Whig, but the man that calls Frank , Pierce a coward shall fight me any how."

tainly have heard many persons say as I here us-"No matter," rejoined the indignant soldier, "you must swallow your words or fight me.call Frank Pierce a coward in my presence

"Why," said the frightened speaker, "I cer-

This time the orator fainted! HOW GENERAL PIERCE INCREASED IN POPC-LARIVE.-Franklin Pierce was elected to the legis

ature at the age of 24. They liked him so well that he served 4 years. His conduct and abilities were so deserving, that in 1831 he was elected speaker of the house. The vote he received on this occusion was bighly

Ue received a majority of 109 out of 250 In 1832, the same year, he was elected to

Congress by a majority of 8,000.
In 1834 he was re-elected to Congress by a aparity of 9.000, running for ahead of his ticker. In 1849 he was elected to the Senate of the United States, receiving 160 votes out of 212. In 1850, he was chosen president of the con-

rention to amend the State con-tituton by a vote of 257 out of 264, one-third of whom were whige. We challenge our opponents to produce records of another such life. [N. H. Begister. (C) The late convey puts the cutton crep of Alabama at 564 429 Lates, of 400 pounds.—Georgia stands next, with a crop of 496,091

tiales, and Mississippi neat, with a crop of 484,-293 bales. Alabama, therefore, is at the bead An Irishman, who was very near sighted, being about to fight a duel, insisted that he should stand six paces nearer his antagonist than the other to him, and that they were to fire at the same time. This beats Sheridan's telling of a fat man who was going to fight a thin one, that the latter's alim figure ough: to be not nothing.